DISCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE INTER-VILLAGE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS AND ITS ROLE IN ENCHANCEMENT OF THE FOOTBALL IN GOA

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CHAPTER I

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Football, formally known as Association Football, having begun in England in 1848, it is now being played in many countries throughout the world with 211 countries being registered with FIFA (Federation International de Football Association), the international governing body, which was itself established in 1904. It also organises many of the sport's international tournaments. The association was created to provide a single body to oversee Football. It is considered to be the most popular sport in the world, both in terms of participation, and as a spectator sport. The FIFA World cup being the most prestigious tournament in the game besides the world cup the

FOOTBALL IN INDIA

Indian football's first major glory tracks back almost a 100 years from now when Kolkata's Mohun Bagan had defeated a British side East Yorkshire Regiment in 1911 to lift the prestigious IFA Shield for the first time. The All India Football Federation, also simply known as the AIFF, is the governing body of association football in India. Formed in 1937, the federation was one of founding members of the Asian Football Confederation, the overseer of football in Asia. The AIFF sanctions and runs all competitive football tournaments and leagues at a national level, namely the Indian Super League, I-League and Super Cup. The federation also indirectly manages local football competitions through the state associations. The federation is also responsible for managing the India national football team, as well as the women's team and the various youth national sides. According to the latest FIFA rankings the senior Men's team is currently *ranked at 101* whereas the women's senior team is ranked at 63. the prestigious Indian Super League is the main league in the country which has 10 teams. The ISL is followed by I-league and the Second division I-league. Besides this the federation also organises other major tournaments like the santosh trophy, federation cup, women's league and age group championships.

FOOTBALL IN GOA

The history of Goan football goes back to 1883, when the game was introduced to the state by an English priest. The simplicity of the game and Portuguese cultural influence probably accounted for the game gaining fast popularity.

The first football match played in Goa was probably in 1900 in Panjim. The first club was formed in 1905 in the coastal village of Colva in Salcete, called Boys Social Club. Soon, clubs began to be formed by many individuals like the Churchill brothers, or by corporate entities like Dempo. The Goa Football Association, called 'Associacao Futebol de Goa', was formed in 1959. Since then the GFA has played pivotal role in promotion of football in Goa.

The first major tournament was held in 1970 - the Bandodkar Gold Trophy, which was later recognized as a national tournament. The first Santosh Trophy was held in Goa in 1972. Goa first emerged winners in the Santosh trophy in 1982.

GFA was the first association in India, and to this day, the only association, to fully sponsor candidates to undergo AFC coaching courses. In addition to that, they also invest in the training and development of referees, while off the field, they actively take part in planning and recording of data. The GFA was the first state association to get their domestic league sponsored and digitize all records from that league

Development and professionalization of local footballers has been the norm for Goans. The state has provided several footballers that have gone on to represent India. Neville D'Souza was the first, representing his nation at the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games, where he scored a hat-trick against the hosts. He was followed by Franco, who represented India at the games in Rome in 1960 as well as the gold medal-winning team at the Asian Games two years later. Several other icons have followed in their footsteps. The likes of Derrick D'Souza, Roy Barretto, Nicholas Pereira, Bhramanand Sankhwalkar, Bruno Couthino, Mahesh Gawli Climax Lawrence and Clifford Miranda, amongst many others. Besides players many Goan Coaches have gone on to achieve success namely Armando Colaco remembered for his stint with Dempo sports club where he went on to win many National football league titles and most importantly reaching the semi-finals of A.f.C. Cup in the year 2008 being the first Indian club to achieve the feet. Savio Maderia presently with the senior men's Football team as assistant coach. Bibiano fernandes, Derrick D'Souza to name few.

A total of 225 clubs are officially registered with Goa football association which is by far huge number as compared to other states despite being the smallest state in the country. The clubs are spread across football pyramid which is as follows

Football League Structure In Goa
Goa professional league 8 teams
Goa First Division *8 clubs*
Goa Second Division *79 clubs* Ilhas Zone Salcete Zone Bardez Zone Mormugao Zone
Goa Third Division *128 clubs* Ilhas Zone Salcete Zone Bardez Zone Mormugao Zone
GFA Women's league
GFA U-14 league
GFA U-16 league

Besides the above league structure there are more than fifty inter-village tournaments taking place in the state every years along with lots of unofficial tournaments. Players On the national front Goa has been one of the most successful states in the country. It has won the prestigious Santosh trophy on four occasions and the goa based clubs have won the national football league/I-league title on 9 occasions. A total of 70 odd players have gone to represent India in football at the senior level over the past years which are massive considering the population of the state.

Inter-Village Football

Inter-village football games are the backbone of Goan Football, and take place throughout the year. It is format of the tournament wherein teams from different villages across goa compete against each other for the cup. Held mostly in the evenings, most of the matches are thronged by crowds of locals, hoarsely encouraging their heroes, even when faced with torrential rains. There are more than fifty tournaments conducted by inter-village clubs around goa during a year. It is much organised form of tournament for the village club and the player's needs to be registered with the Goa Football association the governing body of football in the state of goa. The tournament consists of 16 selected teams randomly selected by the organisers depending upon the convenience of both the organisers and the participating teams e.g. location. The tournament is played on knock-out format with matches taking place every evening with finals mostly played on Sundays or on special occasions like village feast, festivals etc . The participating teams consist of mix blend of players from all age group from 15 to 50 the tournaments provided a huge platform to youngsters from showcasing their abilities to learning from the more experienced. Many players who have gone onto represent the state and the country has been playing in these tournaments in their younger days. The prize money for the tournaments starts from 20,000/- for winner and goes up-to lakhs of rupees which itself is baffling considering the number of tournaments and the size of the state. Even though there are huge numbers of tournaments happening during the year each and every tournament attracts the large number of spectators. It is mass entertainment of the finest kind, sometimes with a game of 'housie' being played during the halftime break. The tournament also receives vast media coverage mostly through local daily that have designated space for such events in their sports section.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The researcher is very intrigued by the Inter-village football tournaments in Goa. Goa being a smallest state in the country in relation to its population and area. The state has been on forefront in the football and has produced a host notable players many of whom who have gone on to represent the country. The inter-village football is said to be backbone of football in the state which the researcher intends to study in detailed the role is has been playing in providing a platform to develop young talent, talent identification and development of the game in the state of goa further researcher intends to shed light on its organisation, role of the organising clubs, Sponsorships, media coverage, recreation, as a spectator sport and a form entertainment. Which the researcher intends to study hence choosing the topic "**INTER-VILLAGE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS AND ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAME IN GOA"**

1.3 OBJECTIVES

- To study organisation of Inter-village football tournaments.
- To study the roles and responsibilities of the organising clubs in hosting an Inter-village Tournament.
- To study the role of Goa Football Association in organisation of Inter-village Tournament.
- To study the experiences and perspectives of Inter-Village Football players.
- To find out the perspectives of spectators regarding Inter-Village Football.
- To find out the number of Inter-Village football tournaments being conducted in Goa in a given year.
- To find out number of players registered for Inter-village Football tournaments with Goa Football Association.
- To gather and study various document available with GFA, Inter-Village Football clubs, Newspapers and other sources.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

As the researcher is very intrigued by the Inter-village football tournaments an intends to study in detail the same.

- The study will help in understanding the Inter-Village tournament in a better way
- The study will help in understanding the overall organisation of the Inter-Village football tournament.
- The study will help define the role played by the Inter-Village football tournaments in developing the game of football in the state of Goa
- The study will help the policy makers in the state.
- The study will benefit football Association from other states in India in following the similar format.
- The study will also help sports club in better organisation of Inter-Village football tournament.
- The study will help in organising the Inter-Village tournaments in other games like cricket volleyball etc.

1.5 ASSUMPTIONS

- It is assumed that the clubs involved in the study will be open in providing information.
- It is assumed that the sample chosen for the study will respond well.
- It is assumed that the people involved in the study will give truthful information.

1.6 DELIMITATIONS

- The study has been delimited to the game of football.
- The study has been delimited to the Indian State of Goa only.
- The study is delimited to Inter-village Football tournaments only.
- The study is delimited to Inter-village tournaments organised by clubs affiliated to Goa Football Association only

1.7 LIMITATIONS

- The authenticity of the data collected through different data collection tools will be the limitation of the study

1.8 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Inter-Village Football - A format of Football tournaments organised across the India state of Goa by sports clubs affiliated to Goa Football Association wherein Football teams from different villages compete against in each in an Knock-Out format for trophy

Goa Football Association - The governing body of football in the state of goa

Organising clubs – sports clubs affiliated to Goa Football association organising Inter-village Football tournament.

CHAPTER II

Review of Related Literature

Dr. Sebahattin Devecđoğlu In his study aimed at the identification of the role of sports on regional development, using the Descriptive method in Eastern Anatolia, together with the qualitative and quantitative determination of general profiles of human resources and foundations which were directly or indirectly found in sports sector, produce and service goods and utilize these services, the economic feature of sports were evaluated within the framework of its contribution to regional development.

Constituents of Successful Sports Leagues in Emerging Markets- March (2015) Sanjeev Tripathi Ankur Kapoor

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to understand and identify the factors that contribute to the success of sports leagues in emerging sports markets**.**

Design/ Methodology/ Approach: This paper uses a mixed methodology qualitative approach. It relies on qualitative inputs from key informants through focus group discussions of sports followers and interviews of experts from sports domain such as team officials, league administrators, etc. The research is further supplemented by secondary data from scholarly articles on related subjects and media reports pertaining to the phenomenon under study.

Findings: Based on the inputs from key informants and prior research, this research identifies fan acceptability as a measure of success for leagues in the early stage of their development. Findings of the research indicate that the success of leagues is dependent upon the sport and its fan base, national team performance for that sport, design of the league, quality of players, initiatives to build fan experience, relationship of league with relevant sports federation and involvement of celebrities in the league.

Implication/ limitations: A number of sports leagues are being started in emerging sports markets. The findings of the research have implications for academicians who want to study the complex dynamics of sports leagues as well as practitioners who wish to apply these findings to improve the chances of success of their leagues. The study is done in India and can be improved if data from other emerging markets is also incorporated.

Major sports events and their ability to benefit local sports clubs: A case study of the Auckland- Hoskyn, Katharine Amanda

This study investigates the question of how local sport clubs can leverage a major sport event for increased participation and/or membership. The research question is explored within the context of two international tennis tournaments held in Auckland, New Zealand in January each year. In conclusion, clubs can benefit from sport events by operating as a co-ordinated group and developing a leveraging plan for a specific event or sport using a process similar to the one adopted in this study. In developing plans, local sport bodies can consider the broad principles behind the intervention in this case study of ensuring a profile for clubs at the sport event and providing a direct link between the event and clubs.

Diaspora as aesthetic formation: community sports events and the making of a Somali diaspora

Ramón Spaaij a,b and Jora Broersea This paper uses the concept of aesthetic formation to examine the practices through which diasporic imaginations become tangible and experienced as 'real'. The authors interpret sport as an embodied aesthetic practice through which diasporas materialise, with important implications for identification and belonging.

Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork on a transnational community-based sports event, the Amsterdam Futsal Tournament, the paper discusses how articulations of Somali diasporism become tangible and embodied in subjects who participate in this event. The authors conclude that these materialisation practices can simultaneously elicit multiple forms and levels of belonging that also foster a sense of integration and belonging to the nation.

The Travel World Village Football in Goa, India

DOSHI ASHOK Inter-village football games are the backbone of Goan soccer, and take place during the off-season months of monsoon (June to September). Vast open fields are converted to playing pitches for these inter-village tournaments, easily identified by the large crowds blocking the roads and causing traffic jams. Held mostly in the evenings, most of the matches are thronged by crowds of locals, hoarsely encouraging their heroes, even when faced with torrential rains. It is mass entertainment of the finest kind, sometimes with a game of 'housie' being played during the halftime break. These matches are the springboards for local stars, who are picked up by talent scouts for the Goan league teams. There are close to 160 football clubs registered with the Goa Football Association (GFA), divided into eight teams in the First Division, 30 teams in the Second Division and 100 teams in the Third Division. The famous ones featuring in the I-league are Dempo Sports Club, Salgaocar Sports Club, Churchill Brothers, Vasco Sports Club and Sporting Clube de Goa.

CHAPTER III

Methodology

The study is exploratory in nature and will follow a qualitative methodology. The researcher intends to use mixed method approach (Creswell, 2009) based on in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with key informants (inter-village organiser, participating teams' officials, players, Spectators sports journalists and media houses). The data will be further supplemented with secondary data gathered from news articles, documents with Goa Football Association and Inter-Village Football Clubs or any another documents available pertaining to Inter-village Football.

The insights will be gathered through in-depth interviews with Inter-village Football organiser with experience of organising more than five tournaments.

3.1 Population

As the Researcher wants to study the Inter-Village Football and its role in development of the game in the state so researcher intends to collect data from Goa Football Association, officials of sports Club organising Inter-Village football tournaments, Inter-Village Players, participating clubs officials and spectators.

3.1.2 Sample

As it will be very difficult for the Researcher to conduct research on vast population, in this study the researcher will select 10 sports club organising Inter-village tournament, 10 clubs participating in Inter-village tournament. There will be four focus groups, each comprising 8-10 players and spectators from Inter-village Football Tournament. The respondents will be selected using a snowballing technique (Creswell, 2009).

3.2 Tools of the Research:

As the study is descriptive in nature, the primary data collection source will be through Multi method which comprises of Questionnaire, Interview and the secondary data collection source will be newspapers, Documents available with Goa Football Association and the organizing clubs**,.**

Primary Data Collection Techniques		
Sr. No.	**Technique**	**Purpose**
1	Interview	To collect data organising club Officials and participating team officials.

2	Focus group Interview	To collect data from Inter-village Football Players and spectators.

Secondary Data Collection Techniques		
Sr. No.	**Technique**	**Purpose**
1	Newspapers	To collect information, articles about Inter-Village Football and to study coverage given to Inter-Village tournaments in the newspapers.
2	Documents with Goa Football Association & Organising clubs	To collect all the available data pertaining to Inter-village Football tournaments.

3.2.1 Interview

Semi-structured individual (face to face) Interview will be conducted on organising club Officials and participating team officials to collect the information about the Inter-village Football Tournaments. The interview will be audio-taped with the permission of concerned personnel. (Jones, Brown, & Holloway, 2013)

3.2.2 Focus Group

The Focus group interview will be conducted on the players and the spectator's from Inter-Village football tournament across the state of Goa Each focus group will consist of 8-10 players and spectators. The focus group interview will be audio-taped with the permission of concerned personnel. (Jones, Brown, & Holloway, 2013)

3.2.3 Newspapers

Articles and clippings from the local dailies in circulation in the state pertaining to Inter-Village Football will be examined and studied

3.2.4 Documents with Goa Football Association & Organising Clubs

The documents available with the Goa Football Association & organising clubs will be used in the research to study the history of the tournaments the number of tournaments taking place in the state in a year and so on.

3.3 Ethical consideration

- The consent letter will be given to Organising clubs, GFA, and Other subjects from whom data will be collected.
- It will be stated that the information collected through different tools will be confidential and will be used only for the purpose of research.
- The anonymity of the subjects will be maintained.

3.4 Procedure

3.4.1 Selection of schools:

Out of the huge number of tournaments organised in Goa the Researcher will select 10 tournaments who will grant permission to conduct study. It will be chosen as per the convenience of the researcher. The further procedure of the study will be conducted simultaneously.

3.4.2 Interview:

With prior permission and the convenience of the organising club Officials and participating team officials. Individual face to face semi-structured interview will be conducted.

3.4.3 Focus group

The Focus group interview will be conducted on selected players and spectators from Inter-village Tournament's across Goa.

3.4.4 Data Analysis

Data collected from Interviews will be analyzed through General Inductive Analysis Technique. Thematic and Phenomenon approach will be considered for further analysis. Once the data is collected and organized, it will be divided into different segments and then it will be coded. Initially around 30-40 codes will be used which will be reduced to 20-25 codes. The codes will be further reduced to categories and same will be converted to themes. These themes will be interpreted based on the Researcher's experiences. (Jones, Brown, & Holloway, 2013)

3.5 CHAPTALIZATION

1: Introduction

2: Review of Related Literature

3: Research Methodology

4: Data Analysis and Interpretation

5: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations of the Study

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RESEARCH STUDENT **RESEARCH GUIDE**

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